

## **Region 10**

# **Outer Coast of the Kenai Peninsula**

### **Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region**

#### **Background**

This is the least-developed region in the planning area. The region contains neither communities nor settlements. Since the uplands in this region are not managed by the DNR Division of Mining, Land, and Water; the Kenai Area Plan applies only to tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands. Although a portion of the region overlaps with the Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness, the park is managed by the DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The remaining uplands (including lands recently purchased with Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) funds) are mostly in federal ownership and managed by the National Park Service as part of the Kenai Fjords National. Some of the islands in federal ownership are part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Although they are state-owned, the tidelands in this region have also been designated as part of the refuge. The Port Graham Corporation and private owners own the remaining lands. Also, the Chugach Alaska Corporation has retained the subsurface estate of these EVOS acquisition parcels.

#### **State lands**

In this region, the Kenai Area Plan applies only to the state-owned tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands.

#### **Acreage**

The plan applies to 490,041 acres of tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated). The plan does not apply to those portions of the Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness that have been legislatively designated.

#### **Physical features**

Because of severe glaciation and a coastline exposed to the Gulf of Alaska, state tidelands are bounded by a rugged shoreline. The shoreline scenery is spectacular and includes cliffs, seamounts, and tidewater glaciers. Although cliffs line the large bays and islands throughout the area, there are some protected beaches, estuaries, and lagoons that provide safe anchorages and camping beaches.

### **Access**

Access to this region is by boat or plane. Trails start at the heads of some of the bays to current and former mining claims, including James Lagoon, Beauty Bay, Taroka Bay, and Paguna Arm. Floatplanes land in protected bays and wheel planes land on some of the beaches. Most of the visitors to the region, however, visit the area on commercial day-cruises, cruise ships, and fishing charters. Fewer travel by commercial fishing boat, kayak, sailboat, and private powerboat.

### **Resources and uses**

Recreation and tourism is probably the prevalent use. Sport fishers, kayakers, campers, mountaineers, and boaters use this region extensively. In addition, many tour boats operate in this region, providing customers with views of the spectacular scenery and wildlife of the area from relatively protected waters. Commercial flight seeing is also common. Many of the small bays in the area provide safe anchorages, and one of them, Bear Cove, has been nominated for a National Landmark because of its scenic values. Most of the tour boat and flight seeing trips to the area originate from Seward. Some of the use in the southern end of the region originates in Homer.

Several National Park Service cabins and ranger stations are located on the uplands adjacent to the state-owned tidelands, including three in Aialik Bay and one in North Arm Nuka Bay.

Resource development opportunities in the region are limited because most the uplands are within the National and State parks, terrain is not conducive for development, and the access is difficult. Nonetheless, there are three valid, unpatented existing mining claims just to the east of Nuka Bay. Recent production of gold-arsenic ore from one of these deposits indicates potential for gold deposits. Also, Chugach Alaska Corporation owns the subsurface estate under all the parcels purchased with EVOS funds as well as on lands owned by Port Graham Corporation. Although there are currently no resource transfer facilities on the tidelands in this region, there may be a need for this kind of facility if minerals development takes place in the future. Commercial fishing is prevalent throughout the region as is recreation and tourism. These activities in general do not require facilities on the state-owned tidelands. Some exceptions include requests for tideland authorizations adjacent to private or Native Corporation lands if tourist facilities such as lodges are developed. In addition, there may be interest in floating facilities that support tourism. Another type of resource development that may occur is glacier ice harvest. Although there are no pending applications, DNR has received applications for this use in the past.

There are a multitude of cultural and historic sites in this unit, including the floodplain of the Yalik River, which contains the site of one of the largest pre-contact villages in the area, and Lower Harris Bay, which contains four historic Russian/Native trading sites. The south side of Beauty Bay also contains historic sites.

The steep ocean bluffs in the region provide abundant habitat for peregrine falcons, and the exposed rocky shores support marine bird nesting colonies. The fjords support high concentrations of harbor seals. There are also some Stellers sea lion haulouts on the islands bordering the Gulf of Alaska. Many eelgrass beds in the region provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. There are also numerous anadromous fish stream mouths that include state-owned tidelands that are important for salmon spawning and rearing. Most of the tidelands in the region support Pacific herring spawning. Lower Aialik Bay is an important spawning ground and habitat for halibut and other bottom fish. The tidelands in this region also serve as habitat for sea otters, king crab, tanner crab, and Dungeness crab. In addition, gray whales, humpback whales, minke whales and killer whales migrate and/or feed along the coast. Lower McCarty Fjord is used for commercial fishing.

### **Management constraints and considerations**

Uplands in the region are within Kenai Fjords National Park, Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness, and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Management plans have been written for the federal and state parks as well as the refuge. In addition, DNR developed a management plan for the Nuka Island area that was superseded by the State Park Plan when the area was added to the State Park. In preparation of the KAP, recommendations from the two DNR plans for the area were taken into consideration.

## **Management Summary and Intent for Region 10**

The tidelands adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge offer a spectacular wilderness setting, including opportunities to view an abundance of fish and wildlife in an area surrounded by mountains, cliffs and glaciers. The management intent for this area is to continue to provide a variety of visitors and users of this area with a high-quality experience. The Department of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that adequate opportunities are available for the full spectrum of developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities appropriate for the area. DNR will not authorize activities that intrude visually on the scenic values of the area, that monopolize anchorages, or that have significant negative impacts on the fish and wildlife resources. However, exceptions may be made for authorizations that provide access to uplands.

Most of the region supports both valuable wildlife habitat and commercial and non-commercial recreation and tourism activities. To recognize these values, many of the tidelands in this region are designated or co-designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat and/or Public Recreation and Tourism, Dispersed Use. Areas that support extensive eelgrass beds, Stellers sea lions, and large marine bird nesting colonies are designated for Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Areas that support extensive recreation and tourism use from tour boats, flight seeing, kayaking, cruising, and camping are designated Public Recreation and Tourism with management emphasis on these uses.

In the Kenai Area Plan, harbor seal concentration areas and peregrine falcon habitats were not designated as Fish and Wildlife Habitat. However, the US Fish and Wildlife Service should

be consulted prior to authorizing development in the areas known as peregrine falcon habitats, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) should be consulted prior to authorizing development in the areas known to support harbor seal concentrations and sea lion haulouts.

## **Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 10**

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

### **Kenai Fjords Special Use Lands Designation**

All the tidelands and submerged lands in Region 10 are included in the Kenai Fjords Special Use Lands designation. See *Appendix D* for more information on this designation. At this time, the designation for tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park does not include guidelines that would establish management criteria or allowable activities for the Special Use Lands. The guidelines for managing these Special Use Lands will be developed through another public process separate from the Kenai Area Plan.

### **Navigable waterbodies**

See the *Management Intent for Navigable Rivers* section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the navigable waterbodies within this region (Unit 602) but are not annotated on the region maps.

### **Floating Facilities**

The following management intent and guidelines for floating facilities address tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, Kachemak Bay State Park, and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness in this region. This section does not address the uplands and tidelands in this area that are owned and managed by the National Park Service, US Fish and Wildlife service, DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Port Graham Corporation, and Chugach Alaska Corporation.

As the use of the Kenai Fjords area increases, demand for the use of commercial floating facilities (see definition below) may increase. When these facilities are used for overnight accommodations or are stationary for long periods of time in these remote settings, they can conflict with the quality of experience offered, particularly adjacent to spectacular settings like Kenai Fjords National Park.

Commercial recreation-related activities on the tidelands in the bays nearest to Seward and Resurrection Bay (specifically Aialik Bay and Northwestern Lagoon) are primarily day-use. This pattern of use has been established over several years based on the fact that the Seward boat harbor is within a day's cruise by tour boats and sport fishing boats. In addition, there are abundant overnight accommodations in the Seward area, as well as almost 1,700 acres of city-owned tidelands that now accommodate a variety of developments, including a boat harbor, coal-loading facility, and a large industrial area. Outside of Resurrection Bay, in

Aialik Bay and Northwestern Lagoon, private land may be available for developed commercial recreation facilities. There has been a high level of public opposition to the few applications received by DNR for facilities on state-owned tidelands because of the established pattern of day-use, as well as aesthetic and environmental concerns. Overnight use in the area is primarily by campers on the uplands, users of National Park Service cabins, overnight mooring by non-commercial recreation boaters, and by non-recreation related users (e.g., commercial fishers and fish processors). The following guideline does not apply to these types of overnight uses. To prevent conflicts, floating facilities used overnight will not be authorized in Aialik Bay and Northwestern Lagoon. For the purposes of this guideline, *floating facilities* are defined as recreation-related commercial facilities providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public for a fee. These include facilities, powered or not, that are stationary; and barges or vessels, powered or not, that are stationary on the tidelands and submerged lands. *Stationary* is defined as anything other than day use.

This guideline does not apply to overnight use for non-recreation related commercial uses such as resource transfer facilities, commercial fishing vessels, and fish tenders. Also, this guideline does not apply to day use for recreation-related commercial activities such as cruise ships, charter boats, and tour boats.

In the rest of Region 10, in the bays west of Northwestern Lagoon, Harrison Bay and Sandy Bay, authorizations for overnight use of floating facilities may be considered. However, DNR encourages the use of the uplands for commercial tourism and recreation facilities that require overnight use. Upland facilities are preferable because they generally have fewer adverse impacts on the aesthetic values of the coastline, and they are generally more environmentally sound because of waste disposal issues and impacts on fish and wildlife habitat. In addition, siting commercial activities that require overnight accommodations or storage on the privately owned uplands generally results in fewer conflicts with the public use of the tidelands. Changes in public use, the tourism industry, management of privately owned uplands, or other factors may necessitate a re-evaluation of this policy for the southwestern bays. If changes are made to this policy, they will not be implemented without an additional public process.

“Generally allowed uses on state land” (as defined under 11AAC 96) are those uses that do not require prior authorization. The guideline above only restricts a use that already requires prior authorization (overnight use of commercial recreation-related floating facilities on state tidelands). In the future, conflicts between different user groups may necessitate that some generally allowed uses be restricted. In order to implement such a restriction, a Special Use Land Designation is required. All the tidelands in Region 10 have received this designation (see Appendix D). However, this Special Use Land Designation will not establish new regulations or management guidelines at this time. The guidelines for managing the Special Use Land will be developed through an additional public process after the adoption of the Kenai Area Plan and when conflicts arise.

**Access to subsurface resources**

The subsurface estate of lands that were acquired with EVOS funds and added to the National Park remains in Chugach Alaska Corporation ownership. The review of applications for authorization of uses of the tidelands adjacent to these lands for purposes of exploration and development of subsurface resources within the park will recognize of the rights of subsurface owners to access and use resources that are part of the subsurface estate. See also the *Tidelands, Submerged Lands, and Shorelands* Section in Chapter 2.

## Resource Allocation Summary Table

*For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter*

### Region 10: Outer Coast of the Kenai Peninsula

Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
701	Outer Resurrection Bay	rd	59,351	10A	Many visitors to this area for fishing, wildlife viewing, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Cruise ships and tour boats travel through the area. Important anchorage in Agnes Cove. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service prior to authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.	Peregrine falcons nest on these bluffs. High concentrations of harbor seals. Important rockfish/lingcod production; sport rockfish fishing activity. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, anadromous stream mouths, commercial fishing activity. Uplands are in the National Park.
702A	Bear Cove tidelands	ha rd	929	10A	Bear Cove is a good boat anchorage; scenic corridor for transient boats; high tour boat use; nominated as a National Landmark. Herring spawning habitat, commercial fishing activity.	Uplands are in the National Park.
702B	Aialik Peninsula tidelands, East	ha rd	404	10A	Peregrine falcons nest on the bluffs at the north edge of this unit. Herring spawning habitat, Herring/salmon migration corridor. / USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.	Uplands are in the National Park.
703	Porcupine Cove tidelands	ha	276	10A	Extensive eelgrass beds in this area provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish.	Many visitors to this area for fishing, wildlife, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Uplands are in the National Park. Some of the adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by NPS.
704A	Bulldog Cove tidelands	ha rd	3,325	10A	The east side of Aialik Peninsula receives heavy tour boat use. Important anchorage in Bulldog Cove. Bulldog Cove supports many harbor seals. Herring/salmon migration corridor, anadromous stream mouths, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service prior to authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
704B	Coleman Cove tidelands	ha rd	347	10A	The east side of Aialik Peninsula receives heavy tour boat use. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat.	Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.
706	Aialik Bay tidelands	rd	97,868	10A	There are several anchorages located in this tideland unit including in Three Hole Bay and Paradise Cove. There are two National Park Service public use cabins and one ranger station located on the uplands adjacent to this unit. Many tourists visit the park on tour boats to observe wildlife and spectacular views from relatively protected waters. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service prior to authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.	Pacific herring spawning ground. Large marine bird nesting colony on the northwest tip of Aialak Bay. Lower Aialik Bay is important spawning grounds and habitat for halibut and other ground fish, and upper Aialik Bay and Holgate Arm support high concentrations of harbor seals and sea otters. Peregrines nest on the peninsula between Aialik Bay and Holgate Arm. Anadromous stream mouths. Commercial fishing activity. Most uplands are in the National Park, the remainder are owned by a Native Corporation.
707	Chiswell Islands tidelands	ha rd	16,636	10A	Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. This unit contains seven large marine bird nesting colonies. There is also a Stellers sea lion haulout/rookery on the southernmost island that is listed specifically by NMFS and is subject to special regulation. There is also another sea lion haulout somewhere else in the Chiswell Islands (location unknown). / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	Cultural sites present. Uplands are within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.
711	Quicksand Cove tidelands	ha	461	10A	Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring spawning habitat and migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.	Uplands are in the National Park.



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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
712	Pederson Lagoon tidelands	ha	358	10A	This unit contains extensive eelgrass beds, which provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring spawning habitat, Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous stream mouth, commercial fishing activity. Pederson Lagoon is used by commercial fishermen for mooring.	Uplands are owned by a Native Corporation.
713	Tidelands in cove south of Slate Island	ha	177	10A	Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring spawning habitat and migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.	Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Uplands are owned by a Native Corporation.
714	Abra Cove tidelands	ha	257	10A	Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring spawning habitat and migration corridor.	Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Uplands are owned by a Native Corporation.
719A	Harris Bay, East tidelands	ha rd	4,165	10A	Scenic value; camping and kayaking drop off; tour boats. Important anchorage in Crater Bay. Historic Russian/Native trade side; four documented sites. Most of the tidelands in this unit are Pacific herring spawning grounds. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous fish spawning habitat.	Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.
719B	Dora Passage tidelands	ha rd	2,880	10A	Scenic value; camping and kayaking drop off; tour boats. Important anchorage. Historic Russian/Native trade side; four documented sites. Most of the tidelands in this unit are Pacific herring spawning grounds. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous fish spawning habitat. Haulout for harbor seals in South Aialik Bay. / Consult with NMFS before issuing authorizations in harbor seal areas.	Cultural sites present. Some adjacent uplands are in private ownership, others were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.
720	Nonwestern Lagoon and Harris Bay tidelands	rd	58,367	10A	Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Harbor seal haulout on Granite Island. / Consult with NMFS before issuing authorizations in harbor seal areas.	Most of the tidelands in this unit are Pacific herring spawning grounds. Herring/salmon migration corridor, Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous stream mouths. Some uplands are in the National Park, others are owned by a Native Corporation.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
721	Granite Island western tidelands	ha	250	10A	There is a marine bird nesting colony within this unit that includes more than 1,000 birds. Haulout for harbor seals at Granite Island. / Consult with NMFS before issuing authorizations in harbor seal areas.	Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Uplands are in the National Park.
725	Sandy Bay tidelands	ha	243	10B	This unit contains extensive eelgrass beds, which provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish, anadromous stream mouths.	Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Uplands are owned by a Native Corporation.
730	Two Arm Bay, Thunder Bay and Black Bay tidelands	rd	59,841	10B	There is a scenic waterfall at the head of Thunder Bay. Many tourists visit the park on boat rides to observe wildlife and spectacular views. / USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.	Peregrine falcons use the bluffs between Black Bay and Thunder Bay and Two Arm Bay for their nests. This unit contains extensive Pacific herring spawning grounds. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, Anadromous fish spawning habitat. Some uplands are in the National Park, others are owned by a Native Corporation.
731	Pye Islands tidelands	ha rd	16,934	10C	Many tourists visit the park on tour boats to observe wildlife and spectacular views. Important anchorages in bays. High transient boat use. This unit contains two Stellers sea lion haulouts and at least one rookery site and two large marine bird nesting colonies. The rookery on Outer Island is specifically listed by NMFS, and is subject to special regulations. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	Cultural sites present. Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS. Others are in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.
732	McCarty Lagoon tidelands	ha	558	10B	Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish, anadromous stream mouths. This is also an important Pacific herring spawning ground and migration corridor for herring and salmon, commercial fishing activity.	Cultural sites present. Uplands are owned by a Native Corporation.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
733	James Lagoon tidelands	ha rd	1,032	10B	Popular drop off and camping spot. Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish, anadromous stream mouths. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.	Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.
734	East and North Arms of Nuka Bay and McCarty Fjord tidelands	rd	74,485	10B	There are several anchorages in this tidelands unit. Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Several charter companies transport tourists to the area for wildlife and scenery viewing. Important anchorage in Quartz, Surprise, Beauty, and Desire bays. NPS North Arm public use cabin just south of Pilot Harbor. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service prior to authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	Pacific herring spawning grounds. Harbor seals concentrate in Beauty Bay and near the mouth of Quartz Bay. Lower East Arm Nuka Bay is an important commercial fishing area, and the head of East Arm Nuka Bay is important harbor seal habitat. Highly important commercial salmon purse seine fishing area. Commercial fishermen use the area for mooring, especially in the Delight/Desire area and in Surprise Bay. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity, anadromous fish spawning habitat. Desire Creek has sockeye salmon run that attracts commercial fishermen to Desire Bay. Cultural sites present. Some uplands are in the National Park, others are owned by a Native Corporation.
735A	Beauty Bay and North Arm Nuka Bay tidelands	ha rd	5,942	10B	Camping on Beauty Bay. Numerous anadromous stream mouths in Beauty Bay and the North Arm. Important anchorage in Beauty Bay and pilot Harbor. / Tidelands may be considered for a resource transfer facility if minerals development occurs on the adjacent uplands.	There are three valid, unpatented existing mining claims in the uplands adjacent to this unit in Beauty Bay. Cultural sites present. Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.
735B	Head of North Arm Nuka Bay tidelands	ha	255	10B	Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring/salmon migration corridor, anadromous fish spawning habitat.	NPS ranger cabin on NPS-owned uplands on the eastern side of the North Arm. Camping on Beauty Bay. Cultural sites present. Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
736B	Taroka Bay tidelands	ha	1,526	10B	Peregrine falcons use the bluffs along the gulf for nesting, and most of the tidelands in this unit are Pacific herring spawning grounds. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous fish spawning habitat, small sockeye runs. / USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.	Uplands are in the National Park. Some were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.
736C	Head of Paguna Arm tidelands	ha	174	10B	Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous fish spawning habitat.	Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds.
737A	McArthur Pass tidelands, west	ha rd	3,353	10B	High transient boat use, hiking, kayaking. Important anchorage.	Cultural sites present. Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds.
737B	McArthur Pass tidelands, east	ha rd	3,427	10B	High transient boat use, hiking, kayaking. Two Stellers sea lion haulouts. Important anchorages in bays. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	Cultural sites present. Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds.
745	Tidelands seaward of Kachemak Bay State Park	rd	71,737	10C	Adjacent tidelands are in the Kachemak Bay State Park. Recreation limited to larger boats because of exposed coastline.	
746	Yalik River Delta tidelands	rd	520	10C	Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. / To the extent that any land remaining in the area covered by the Nuka Island and Vicinity Area Plan is still under Title 38, the Kenai Area Plan supersedes the Nuka Island Management Plan.	Herring/salmon migration corridor, Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Gravel extraction or airstrip construction may occur in the area around this unit, but must be authorized by DNR and sited and designed to minimize the impacts on recreation, cultural resources, scenic and habitat values. Uplands are in the National Park.

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
751	Southern tip of Notoa Island tidelands	ha	814	10A	A population of 30 to 40 Sellers sea lions use the southern tip of Notoa Island (also known as "The Slide") as a haulout during the summer months. The Grotto is a narrow passage between the two southern islands of Notoa Island and the small island just to the east. Stellers sea lions have been harassed by tour boats in this area. Passage through this narrow channel is well within the recommended guideline distance of 100 yards, and is a violation of NOAA/NMFS policy on haulouts. Local sport and charter fishing has apparently increased in this area and competition for feed with sea lions may result. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	Uplands are within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.
752	No Name Island, Aialik Cape tidelands	ha	621	10A	Stellers sea lion haulout (5-30 individuals) on the shoal on the northwest tip of the island, on the southwest tip, and on the shoal at the southeast corner. This is a popular spot for tour boats to watch the sea lions. Popular fishing spot for local sport charter and recreational fishers. Since it is such a high boat transit, wildlife viewing, and fishing area, there is a high potential for conflicts between vessels, disturbance to sea lions, and harvest of the sea lions' food source. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	Uplands are within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

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753	Cheval Island tidelands	ha	2,121	10A	Stellers sea lions haulout on the two western-most points of the island, and this area is an important Stellers feeding area. Known haulout for harbor seals on the west shore of Cheval Island. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with NMFS and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	Uplands are within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.
754	Pony Cove tidelands	ha	507	10A	This cove is an important Stellers sea lion feeding area.	Uplands are in the National Park.